

muscular fatigue, pain, inflammation, atrophy, tetany, edema, congestion, constipation, colds, bronchitis, asthma, painful backs, posture, myelitis, neuritis, neuromuscular disturbance of back and shoulders, kidney disorders, flatulence, lumbago, chest pain, lung congestion, pleuritis, sacro-iliac conditions, spinal disorders, sciatica; ovarian, prostatic, bladder, rectal, and menstrual disorders; varicose veins, phlebitis, fractures, cardiac disturbances, arthritis, colitis, liver conditions, indigestion, blood pressure, bursitis, metatarsal troubles, bunions, sinus and respiratory disorders, headache, irregular heart, joint disturbances, angina pectoris, aneurysm, bone disease, bowel obstruction, chilblains, colic; diseases of the duodenum, pancreas, ovaries, rectum, spine, spinal cord, stomach, and uterus; fallen arches, flatfoot, gastro-enteritis, gastric ulcer, gallbladder trouble, gallstones, gout, hysteria, influenza, laryngitis, locomotor ataxia, lung congestion, meningitis, mumps, neuralgia, neurasthenia, peritonitis, pelvic inflammation, pharyngitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, enlarged spleen, tonsillitis, varicocele, writer's cramp, menopausal disorders, impeded venous circulation, and muscle spasm. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** November 28, 1945. The Aciform Corporation, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that the literature be destroyed and the product relabeled under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

**1741. Misbranding of Dr. Page-Barker's British Hair Lotion. U. S. v. 51 Dozen Packages of Hair Lotion and 75 display cards. Default decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 18265. Sample No. 29097-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** November 8, 1945, Northern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** From Seattle, Wash., by Page-Barker Distributors of America. The lotion was shipped between the approximate dates of August 27 and October 3, 1945, and the display cards were shipped on or about September 20, 1945.

**PRODUCT:** 51 dozen packages of *hair lotion* in counter display cartons, at San Francisco, Calif., also 75 display cards reading, in part, "Guaranteed to Clear up Dandruff," "A Challenge to the Millions of Americans Troubled by Dandruff," and "Beautiful Hair begins with a Healthy Scalp."

Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of water, sulfur, salicylic acid, and boric acid or borate, together with yellow coloring matter.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and on the display cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment and eradication of dandruff; that it would be effective in treating the causes of scalp itching and irritation and scalp disorders in general; and that it would be effective to bring about a healthy scalp. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the label of the article failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

**DISPOSITION:** December 7, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**1742. Misbranding of Dio-Dane Scalp Cream. U. S. v. 32 Packages and 120 Packages of Dio-Dane Scalp Cream. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 18609. Sample Nos. 4347-H, 4348-H.)

**LIBEL FILED:** November 28, 1945, District of New Jersey.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 14 and June 14, 1945, by Bonat & Bonat, Inc., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 32 1-pound packages and 120 2-ounce packages of *Dio-Dane Scalp Cream* at Trenton, N. J. Examination disclosed that the product consisted essentially of oil of cedar leaf, soap, and water.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "for the improvement of scalp conditions. Recommended most highly for Dandruff \* \* \* Falling Hair," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the improvement of all scalp conditions, and it would not be effective in the treatment of dandruff and falling hair.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b) (1), the label of the article failed to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.  
**DISPOSITION:** February 5, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1743. Misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 130 Packages of Adhesive Strips. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18987. Sample No. 11095-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** January 18, 1946, District of Maine.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about February 1 and March 20, 1945, by the Yqung Novelty Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass.

**PRODUCT:** 130 packages, each containing 36 envelopes, of adhesive strips at Portland, Maine. Examination disclosed that the product possessed practically no adhesive property.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Envelope) "Home-aid Brand 8 Adhesive Strips Distributed by Home-aid Sales Co. Boston, Massachusetts."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Adhesive Strips," borne on the label, was false and misleading as applied to the article, which possessed no significant adhesive property.

**DISPOSITION:** February 21, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE\*

**1744. Misbranding of Quickway K-N-O-X and Quickway Health-Tabs. U. S. v. 13 Bottles of Quickway K-N-O-X and 13 Jars of Quickway Health-Tabs. Tried to the court. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17342. Sample Nos. 16560-H, 16561-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** On or about September 14, 1945, Eastern District of Illinois.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about April 26 and June 5, 1945, from Francesville, Ind., by the Quickway Products Co.

**PRODUCT:** 4 1-gallon bottles, 7 1-quart bottles, and 2 1-pint bottles of *Quickway K-N-O-X*, and 12 200-tablet jars and 1 1,000-tablet jar of *Quickway Health-Tabs* at Milford, Ill.

Examination disclosed that the *Quickway K-N-O-X* was a purple liquid consisting chiefly of an aqueous solution of epsom salt, with small proportions of potassium permanganate, dichromate, nitrate, and chlorate; and that the *Quickway Health-Tabs* were dark gray compressed tablets consisting of sodium chloride and very small proportions of potassium dichromate, guaiacol, and creosote, with not more than 0.9 milligram of combined iodine per tablet.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Quickway K-N-O-X*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment or prevention of cholera, typhoid, pullorum, and other serious disease conditions of hens; that it would be effective in the treatment or prevention of diarrhea and other bowel disorders of baby chicks; that it would be effective to increase egg production; and that it was an antiseptic for drinking water. The article would not be effective for those purposes, and, when used as directed, it was not an antiseptic for drinking water.

*Quickway Health-Tabs*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment or prevention of colds, roup, and most respiratory diseases in fowls; that it would be effective in the treatment and prevention of brooder pneumonia, colds, chilling, and most forms of coccidiosis in baby chicks; and that it was an antiseptic for drinking water for baby chicks. The article would not be effective in the treatment or prevention in fowls and baby chicks of the disease conditions stated and implied, and it was not an antiseptic for drinking water for baby chicks when used as directed.

**DISPOSITION:** January 25, 1946. The Quickway Products Co., claimant, having filed an answer in the case, the matter came on for trial before the court. At the conclusion of the testimony, the court found that the products were

\*See also Nos. 1720, 1721.